

The Monocotyledonous forms are chiefly those of other parts of India. Among the *Orchideæ* two species of *Calanthe*, and two of *Pogonia* occur, as well as one species of *Spiranthes*. Among the *Graminæ* the most interesting is a Diandrous species of *Alopecurus*, which genus is, I believe, new to India; at least to any portion of the plains.

Of the *Cyperaceæ*, I shall only advert to the existence of four species of *Carex*, two of which are, however, from the Abor Hills; a third, which was originally sent by Captain JENKINS to Dr. WALLICH, appears to be widely distributed, extending from *Gawahatí* to *Jorháth*; the fourth; I have only met with about *Sadiyá*.

But perhaps the most interesting plants of the whole collection are contained among those "incertæ sedis," a division, always to a beginner, of great extent. Most of these are from the lower ranges of the Abor Hills; and the appearance of these is quite sufficient to ensure their being of great interest.

XI.—*Note on a Remnant of the Hun Nation.* [Vide Chap. 26 of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" under the head of "Original Seat of the Huns."] By Captain W. FOLEY.

"One of the princes of the nation (*Hun*) was urged by fear and ambition to retire towards the south with eight hordes, which composed between forty and fifty thousand families; he obtained under the title of 'TANJOU' a convenient territory on the verge of the Chinese Empire." (A. D. 48.)

Now, there are a people located in various parts of the *Bama* (Burmese) and *Shan* (Siamese) empires, who are distinguished by the appellation of "*Ton-soo*" or "*Ton-dzoo*:" they have a language of their own, and differ in feature, dress, and domestic manners from the inhabitants of the country in which they reside; they never intermarry with their neighbours, and assert their descent from "a people who came from the north;" they are an ugly, swarthy race; both men and women closely resembling the picture of the *Huns* drawn by GIBBON in his immortal history. Broad faces, flat noses, small eyes, short, squat (but athletic) figures, are the most prominent beauties. The men wear their hair long in common with the *Bama*, but their dress, which is always of a dark colour, much resembles the garb of the Chinese: the women have a fillet of dark-coloured cloth (generally with a red or white border) tastefully arranged as a head-dress, and falling down over the back; a mantle of the same colour and material extending from the shoulders to a little beyond

the knee, is the only remaining garment. Their legs, which are extremely thick, are covered with a number of metal bangles; these, with the exception of the ear-ring (*nad-dán*) are the only ornaments worn by the females of the *Ton-soo* race.

I am persuaded that these people are the descendants of the "TAN-JOU" described by GIBBON, a *remnant of the ancient Huns!!* preserved during a lapse of 1788 *years* uncontaminated with the blood of strangers!!

Turning over the pages of GIBBON very lately, I happened to notice the subject. I regret exceedingly that I was not aware of this singular coincidence during the time of my temporary residence in the neighbourhood of this people—how much might have been elicited!

XII.—Table shewing the breadth of the river *Satlaj* and the rate of its current at different stages from *Harrike Pattan* to its junction with the *Indus* at *Mithankot*.

[Communicated by Capt. C. M. WADE*.]

Names of the Stages.	Breadth of the river <i>Satlaj</i> .		Rate of the current.		Names of the Stages.	Breadth of the river <i>Satlaj</i> .		Rate of the current.	
	In yards.	Kts.	Ft.			In yards.	Kts.	Ft.	
At <i>Harrike</i> ,	352	1	32		At <i>Pala</i> ,	306	1	05	
„ <i>Bundáli</i> ,	220	1	24		„ <i>Núrpúr</i> ,	360	2	03	
„ <i>Firozpur</i> ,	308	1	32		„ <i>Khyrpúr</i> ,	381	1	34	
„ <i>Mamdot</i> ,	528	1	30		„ <i>Núr Mohamad kí goth</i> ,	176	1	04	
„ <i>Khúghgi</i> ,	154	1	20		„ <i>Gúldera</i> ,	303	1	30	
„ <i>Karrian</i> ,	220	1	22		„ <i>Bahawalpur</i> , or <i>Bin-</i>				
„ <i>Ladúke</i> ,	308	1	40		<i>dríwalá</i> ,	616	1	06	
„ <i>Jagvairá Salemká</i> , ...	264	2	00		„ <i>Náharwalá</i> ,	220	2	01	
„ <i>Juwunda Búngá</i> ,	154	1	13		„ <i>Buddúke</i> ,	308	2	00	
„ <i>Chúnní</i> ,	418	1	35		„ <i>Mírpúr</i> ,	572	1	04	
„ <i>Bachawalí</i> ,	264	1	13		„ <i>Makkhanbelá</i> ,	605	2	00	
„ <i>Jhúlná</i> ,	484	1	41½		„ <i>Sítpur</i> ,	577	1	40	
„ <i>Akókí</i> ,	572	2	00		„ <i>Shydaná</i> ,	572	2	01	
„ <i>Khajh Bazídpúr</i> ,	198	1	41		„ <i>Mithankot</i> ,	858	1	13	
„ <i>Núnkeh</i> ,	266	2	00						

* We were in hopes ere this to have been favored with a copy of Captain WADE'S journal and survey of the river *Satlaj*, for publication. Specimens of the soil and rocks on the banks have been long in our possession, awaiting further illustration, which want of leisure has doubtless prevented.—ED.